UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

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10/005,771	11/08/2001	Thomas J. Gritzmacher	38-0014	1391

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EXAMINER
CHANDLER, SARA M

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
3693	

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
3 MONTHS	01/19/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

PTOL-90A (Rev. 10/06)

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	10/005,771	GRITZMACHER ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Sara Chandler	3693

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE _3_ MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _14 December 2006_.

2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL.**   2b) ☐ This action is non-final.

3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) ☒ Claim(s) _1-9 and 11-37_ is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) ☒ Claim(s) _1-9 and 11-37_ is/are rejected.

7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a) ☐ All   b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:

      1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

This Office Action is responsive to Applicant's arguments and request for

reconsideration of application 10/005,771 (11/08/01) filed on 12/14/06.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set
> forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and
> the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the
> invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1, 11,12,13,14,15, 36 and 37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as

being unpatentable over Schweitzer, US Pub. No. 2001/0055291 in view of Kujawa, US

Pat. No. 5,548,633 and Ronen, US Pat. No. 5,905,736.

Re Claims 1, 36 and 37: Schweitzer discloses a method/program storage

device/computer system for billing usage over a network, comprising:

determining when a access to a network is turned on (The definition of "turned

on/turned off is a attempt to start/stop (e.g., start/stop a download), log on/logg off a

network etc.). Schweitzer, abstract, Figs. 3,4; [0019] [0020] "In use, the approach

takes the GPRS CDRs, collects them into the CDF, does some processing (such as

mapping call-start with call-end) and sends the CDRs to the billing system 100 [0023]

[0025] "the customer may be charged for the customer communication based on time

data of the call description record information." [0038] [0040] [0041] [0043] [0044]

[0045]);

determining when said access to a network is turned off (The definition of "turned on/turned off is a attempt to start/stop (e.g., start/stop a download), log on/logg off a network etc.). Schweitzer, abstract, Figs. 3,4; [0019] [0020] "In use, the approach takes the GPRS CDRs, collects them into the CDF, does some processing (such as mapping call-start with call-end) and sends the CDRs to the billing system 100 [0023] [0025] "the customer may be charged for the customer communication based on time data of the call description record information." [0038] [0040] [0041] [0043] [0044] [0045]); and

storing information relating to a time-based bill based on when the access to a network is turned on and when the access to a network is turned off (The definition of "turned on/turned off is a attempt to start/stop (e.g., start/stop a download), log on/log off a network etc.). Schweitzer, abstract, Figs. 3,4; [0019] [0020] "In use, the approach takes the GPRS CDRs, collects them into the CDF, does some processing (such as mapping call-start with call-end) and sends the CDRs to the billing system 100 [0023] [0025] "the customer may be charged for the customer communication based on time data of the call description record information." [0038] [0040] [0041] [0043] [0044] [0045]); and

transmitting a call detail record (Schweitzer, abstract, [0020] [0021] [0023] [0024] [0025] [0037] [0038] [0039] [0040] [0041] 00043] [0044] [0046]).

Schweitzer fails to explicitly disclose wherein access to the network is provided via a network interface;

wherein the network interface is turned on and turned off at the client system;

wherein the information related to the time-based bill is stored at the client

system; and

wherein the record is transmitted from the client system to a billing module on a

billing system based on the information relating to said time-based bill.

Kujawa discloses wherein access to the network is provided via a network

interface (Kujawa, abstract, Fig. 5, col. 2, lines 5-34; col. 5, lines 53+ - col. 6, line 37;

col. 8, lines 1-12).

Ronan discloses:

wherein the network interface is turned on and turned off at the client system

(Ronan, abstract, Figs. 1,2, col. 2, line 5 – col. 9, line 22);

wherein the information related to the time-based bill is stored at the client

system (Ronan, abstract, Figs. 1,2, col. 2, line 5 – col. 9, line 22); and

wherein the record is transmitted from the client system to a billing module on a

billing system based on the information relating to said time-based bill (Ronan, abstract,

Figs. 1,2, col. 2, line 5 – col. 9, line 22).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to modify the teachings of Schweitzer by adopting the teachings of

Kujawa to provide a method of billing usage over a network, said method comprising:

determining when a network interface is turned on; determining when said network

interface is turned off; and storing information relating to a time-based bill based on

when the network interface is turned on and when the network interface is turned off.

One would have been motivated to provide a network interface to facilitate
communication between the user and the network.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the
invention was made to modify the teachings of Schweitzer by adopting the teachings of
Kujawa and Ronen to provide a method of billing usage over a network, said method
comprising determining when a network interface is turned on at a client system;
determining when said network interface is turned off at the client system; and storing,
at the client system, information relating to a time-based bill based on when the network
interface is turned on and when the network interface is turned off; and transmitting a
call detail record from the client system to a billing module on a billing system based on
the information relating to said time-based bill.

As suggested by Ronen, one would have been motivated to provide a
centralized billing mechanism which directly handles the billing functions for all
chargeable transactions made by a user.

Re Claim 11: Schweitzer discloses the method, wherein said call detail record
comprising information relating to at least one of a time, an Internet protocol address
and a status (Schweitzer, abstract, Figs. 3,4; [0019] [0020] [0038] [0040] [0041] [0043]
[0044] [0045]).

Re Claim 12: Schweitzer discloses the method, further comprising transmitting a
disconnect packet from a client to a router device (Schweitzer, Figs. 1a, 5 [0004] [0005]
[0006] [0007] [0008] [0010] [0011] [0015] [0049] [0057]).

Re Claim 13: Schweitzer discloses the method, further comprising transmitting a status

packet from said router device to said client (Schweitzer, Figs. 1a, 5 [0004] [0005]

[0006] [0007] [0008] [0010] [0011] [0015] [0049] [0057]).

Re Claim 14: Schweitzer discloses the method, further comprising updating a status of

said router device in a state table (Schweitzer, Figs. 1a, 5 [0004] [0005] [0006] [0007]

[0008] [0010] [0011] [0015] [0049] [0057]).

Re Claim 15: Schweitzer discloses the method, further comprising displaying call

detail record information based on information relating to said time-based bill

(Schweitzer, abstract, Figs. 3,4; [0019] [0020] [0038] [0040] [0041] [0043] [0044]

[0045]).

   Claim 2 and 3 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Schweitzer and Kujawa and Ronen as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of

Gregg, US Pat. No. 6,516,416.

Re Claim 2: Schweitzer discloses a method, further comprising obtaining information

across said network while said network is on (Schweitzer, abstract; Fig. 4; [0021] [0022]

[0023] [0025] [0038] [0039] [0042] [0043] [0044] [0046]).

   Schweitzer fails to explicitly disclose wherein the information is desired

information; and wherein the information obtained while the network is on is obtained

while the network interface is on.

   Gregg discloses wherein the information is desired information (The definition of

"desired information" used to interpret the claims is information for which the user has

requested or subscribed to access and for which access is authorized. Gregg, col. 1,

lines 47-51; col. 1, lines 58-67; col. 4, lines 1-5). Gregg fails to explicitly disclose

wherein the information obtained while the network is on is obtained while the network

interface is on

Kujawa discloses wherein the information obtained while the network is on is

obtained while the network interface is on (Kujawa, abstract, Fig. 5, col. 2, lines 5-34;

col. 5, lines 53+ - col. 6, line 37; col. 8, lines 1-12).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to modify the teachings of Schweitzer by adopting the teachings of

Kujawa and Gregg to provide a method, further comprising obtaining desired

information across said network while said network interface is on.

One would have been motivated to provide a network interface to facilitate

communication between the user and the network. As suggested by Gregg one would

have been motivated to connect a client to a content provider of desired content by

revenues from providing users with access to content and to protect information assets

from unauthorized use.

Re Claim 3: Schweitzer discloses a method, wherein obtaining said information

comprises encrypting said information, transmitting said encrypted information across

said network, and decrypting said encrypted information (Schweitzer, Fig. 1B, [0008]

[0009]).

Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Schweitzer, Kujawa, Ronen and Gregg as applied to claims 2 and 3 above, and further

in view of Swart, US Pub. No. 2003/0028884.

Re Claim 4: Schweitzer fails to explicitly disclose a method, wherein said information

relates to a video file. Swart discloses a method, wherein said information relates to a

video file (Swart, abstract, [0019]). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill

in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teachings of Schweitzer by

adopting the teachings of Kujawa, Gregg and Swart to provide a method, wherein said

information relates to a video file. As suggested by Swart, one would have been

motivated to track copyrights and usage rights; bill user's accounts; and provide license

or usage fees to content providers.

Claims 5,6,8 and 9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over Schweitzer, Kujawa and Ronen as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of

Majewski, US Pat. No. 6,725,229.

Re Claim 5: Schweitzer fails to explicitly disclose the method, further comprising

launching an application based on a menu selection. Majewski discloses the method,

further comprising launching an application based on a menu selection (Majewski, Figs.

5,6; col. 10, lines 22-35). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at

the time the invention was made to modify the teachings of Schweitzer by adopting the

teachings of Kujawa and Majewski to provide a method, further comprising launching an

application based on a menu selection. One would have been motivated by provide

ease of use, and to maximize utility to the user.

Re Claim 6: Schweitzer discloses the method, further comprising transmitting a connect

packet from a client to a router device, said connect packet being based on said

selected application (Schweitzer, Figs. 1a, 5 [0004] [0005] [0006] [0007] [0008] [0010]
[0011] [0015] [0049] [0057]).

Re Claim 8: Schweitzer discloses the method, further comprising transmitting a status
packet from said router device to said client (Schweitzer, Figs. 1a, 5 [0004] [0005]
[0006] [0007] [0008] [0010] [0011] [0015] [0049] [0057]).

Re Claim 9: Schweitzer discloses the method, further comprising updating a status of
said router device in a state table (Schweitzer, Figs. 1a, 5 [0004] [0005] [0006] [0007]
[0008] [0010] [0011] [0015] [0049] [0057]).

Claim 7 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over
Schweitzer, Kujawa, Ronen and Majewski as applied to claims 5 and 6 above, and
further in view of Gregg, US Pat. No. 6,516,416.

Re Claim 7: Schweitzer discloses the method, wherein when said network is on, said
method further comprises allowing access to a content.

Schweitzer fails to explicitly disclose wherein when said network is on a network
interface is on; and wherein said content is desired content

Kujawa disclose wherein when said network is on a network interface is on
(Kujawa, abstract, Fig. 5, col. 2, lines 5-34; col. 5, lines 53+ - col. 6, line 37; col. 8, lines
1-12). Kujawa fails to explicitly disclose wherein said content is desired content

Gregg wherein said content is desired content (The definition of "desired content"
used to interpret the claims is a type of content which the user has requested or
subscribed to access and for which access is authorized. Gregg, col. 1, lines 47-51;
col. 1, lines 58-67; col. 4, lines 1-5).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to modify the teachings of Schweitzer by adopting the teachings

Kujawa, Majewski and Gregg a method, wherein when said network interface is on, said

method further comprises allowing access to a desired content.

One would have been motivated to provide a network interface to facilitate

communication between the user and the network. As suggested by Gregg one would

have been motivated to connect a client to a content provider of desired content by

revenues from providing users with access to content and to protect information assets

from unauthorized use.

Claim 16 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being obvious over Schweitzer,

US Pub. No. 2001/0055291 in view of Gregg, US Pat. No. 6,516,416 and Ronen, US

Pat. No. 5,905,736.

Re Claim 16: Schweitzer discloses a method comprising:

 connecting a client with a content provider of content (Schweitzer, abstract; Fig. 4;

[0021] [0022] [0023] [0025] [0038] [0039] [0042] "Further collected in real-time is IP

content usage information associated with the transmission of content using an IP

during the customer communication..... In use, such content usage information may be

collected in real-time and include, but is not limited to a session's source, destination,

user nane, duration, time, date, type of server, volume of data transferred....." [0043]

[0044] [0046]);

 obtaining said content from said content provider (Schweitzer, abstract; Fig. 4; [0021]

[0022] [0023] [0025] [0038] [0039] [0042] "Further collected in real-time is IP content

usage information associated with the transmission of content using an IP during the

customer communication..... In use, such content usage information may be collected in

real-time and include, but is not limited to a session's source, destination, user nane,

duration, time, date, type of server, volume of data transferred....." [0043] [0044]

[0046]);

  disconnecting said client from said content provider (Schweitzer, abstract; Fig. 4;

[0021] [0022] [0023] [0025] [0038] [0039] [0042] "Further collected in real-time is IP

content usage information associated with the transmission of content using an IP

during the customer communication..... In use, such content usage information may be

collected in real-time and include, but is not limited to a session's source, destination,

user name, duration, time, date, type of server, volume of data transferred....." [0043]

[0044] [0046]); and

  determining an amount of time said client is connected to said content provider

(Schweitzer, abstract; Fig. 4; [0021] [0022] [0023] [0025] [0038] [0039] [0042] "Further

collected in real-time is IP content usage information associated with the transmission of

content using an IP during the customer communication..... In use, such content usage

information may be collected in real-time and include, but is not limited to a session's

source, destination, user name, duration, time, date, type of server, volume of data

transferred....." [0043] [0044] [0046]).

    Schweitzer fails to explicitly disclose wherein the content is desired content;

      storing information at the client related to the determined amount of time; and

      providing, from the client, the stored information to a billing system.

Gregg discloses wherein the content is desired content (The definition of "desired content" used to interpret the claims is a type of content which the user has requested or subscribed to access and for which access is authorized. Gregg, col. 1, lines 47-51; col. 1, lines 58-67; col. 4, lines 1-5).

Ronen discloses:

storing information at the client related to the determined amount of time (Ronan, abstract, Figs. 1,2, col. 2, line 5 – col. 9, line 22); and

providing, from the client, the stored information to a billing system (Ronan, abstract, Figs. 1,2, col. 2, line 5 – col. 9, line 22).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teachings of Schweitzer by adopting the teachings of Gregg and Ronen to provide a method comprising: connecting a client with a content provider of a desired content; obtaining said desired content from said content provider; disconnecting said client from said content provider; determining an amount of time said client is connected to said content provider; storing information at the client related to the determined amount of time; and providing, from the client, the stored information to a billing system.

As suggested by Ronen, one would have been motivated to provide a centralized billing mechanism which directly handles the billing functions for all chargeable transactions made by a user.

Claim 17, 18, 22,23,24,25,26 and 27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as

being unpatentable over Schweitzer, Gregg and Ronen as applied to claim 16 above,

and further in view of Kujawa, US Pat. No. 5,548,633.

Re Claim 17: Claim 17 contains features or limitations recited in Claim 1 therefore it is

rejected under the same rationale.

Re Claim 18: Claim 18 contains features or limitations recited in Claim 3, therefore it is

rejected under the same rationale.

Re Claim 22: Schweitzer in view of Gregg and Ronen discloses the claimed invention

supra and Schweitzer further discloses wherein the stored information comprises a call

detail record (Schweitzer, abstract, [0020] [0021] [0023] [0024] [0025] [0037] [0038]

[0039] [0040] [0041] 00043] [0044] [0046]).

Re Claim 23: Claim 23 contains features or limitations recited in Claim 11, therefore it

is rejected under the same rationale.

Re Claim 24: Claim 24 contains features or limitations recited in Claim 12, therefore it

is rejected under the same rationale.

Re Claim 25: Claim 25 contains features or limitations recited in Claim 13, therefore it

is rejected under the same rationale.

Re Claim 26: Claim 26 contains features or limitations recited in Claim 14, therefore it

is rejected under the same rationale.

Re Claim 27: Claim 27 contains features or limitations recited in Claim 15, therefore it

is rejected under the same rationale.

Claims 19,20 and 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over Schweitzer and Gregg as applied to claim 16 above, and further in view of Kujawa,

US Pat. No. 5,548,633 and Majewski, US Pat. No. 6,725,229.

Re Claim 19: Claim 19 contains features or limitations recited in Claim 6, therefore it is

rejected under the same rationale.

Re Claim 20: Claim 20 contains features or limitations recited in Claim 8, therefore it is

rejected under the same rationale.

Re Claim 21: Claim 21 contains features or limitations recited in Claim 9, therefore it is

rejected under the same rationale.

Claims 29,30,31,34 and 35 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Schweitzer, US Pub. No. 2001/0055291 in view of Kujawa, US Pat.

No. 5,548,633 and further in view of Gregg, US Pat. No. 6,516,416.

Re Claim 29: Schweitzer discloses a method of billing for access to a desired content

across a network, said method comprising:

communicating with a network device to obtain access to said desired content

(Schweitzer, abstract; Fig. 4; [0021] [0022] [0023] [0025] [0038] [0039] [0042] "Further

collected in real-time is IP content usage information associated with the transmission of

content using an IP during the customer communication..... In use, such content usage

information may be collected in real-time and include, but is not limited to a session's

source, destination, user name, duration, time, date, type of server, volume of data

transferred....." [0043] [0044] [0046]);

obtaining said desired content across said network device;

communicating with said network device to terminate access to said desired

content; and

storing information relating to said communicating with said network device in the client

memory.

Schweitzer fails to explicitly disclose wherein access to the network is provided

via a network interface and fails to explicitly disclose wherein the content is desired

content.

Kujawa discloses wherein access to the network is provided via a network

interface (Kujawa, abstract, Fig. 5, col. 2, lines 5-34; col. 5, lines 53+ - col. 6, line 37;

col. 8, lines 1-12). Kujawa fails to explicitly disclose wherein the content is desired

content.

Gregg discloses wherein the content is desired content (The definition of "desired

content" used to interpret the claims is a type of content which the user has requested

or subscribed to access and for which access is authorized. Gregg, col. 1, lines 47-51;

col. 1, lines 58-67; col. 4, lines 1-5).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in art at the time of the

invention to modify the teachings of Schweitzer by adopting the teachings of Kujawa

and Gregg to provide a method of billing for access to a desired content across a

network, said method comprising: communicating with a network device to obtain

access to said desired content; obtaining said desired content across said network

device; communicating with said network device to terminate access to said desired

content; and storing information relating to said communicating with said network device in the client memory.

One would have been motivated to provide a network interface to facilitate communication between the user and the network. As suggested by Gregg one would have been motivated to connect a client to a content provider of desired content by revenues from providing users with access to content and to protect information assets from unauthorized use.

Re Claim 30: Claim 30 contains features or limitations recited in Claim 1, therefore it is rejected under the same rationale.

Re Claim 31: Claim 31 contains features or limitations recited in Claim 3, therefore it is rejected under the same rationale.

Re Claim 34: Claim 34 contains features or limitations recited in Claim 10, therefore it is rejected under the same rationale.

Re Claim 35: Claim 35 contains features or limitations recited in Claim 12, therefore it is rejected under the same rationale.

Claim 32 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Schweitzer, Kujawa and Gregg as applied to claim 29 above, and further in view of Swart, US Pub. No. 2003/0028884.

Re Claim 32: Claim 32 contains features or limitations recited in Claim 4, therefore it is rejected under the same rationale.

Claim 33 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Schweitzer, Kujawa and Gregg as applied to claim 29 above, and further in view of

Majewski, US Pat. No. 6,725,229.

Re Claim 33: Claim 33 contains features or limitations recited in Claim 6, therefore it is

rejected under the same rationale.

Response to Arguments

Applicant argues, the prior art fails to explicitly disclose all the limitations of

independent claims 1,16, 29, 36 and 37.

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1,16, 29, 36 and 37 have been

considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection. Same rationale for

dependent claims 2-9, 11-15, 17-28 and 30-35.

Applicant argues the prior art fails to explicitly disclose transmitting a disconnect

packet from a client to a router device.

These limitations are an inherent part of the prior art method/system/apparatus.

See prior art citation supra and in Office Action (12/14/06). See MPEP § 2112.

Applicant argues the prior art fails to explicitly disclose launching an application

based upon menu selections.

These limitations are an inherent part of the prior art method/system/apparatus.

See prior art citation supra and in Office Action (12/14/06). See MPEP § 2112.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to

applicant's disclosure:

Schweitzer, US Pub. No. 20010051931

Hultgren, US Pat. No. 6,868,391

Wallenius, US Pat. No. 6,760,417

Albal, US Pat. No. 6,668,046

Kari, US Pat. No. 6,480,485

Ginzboorg, US Pat. No. 5,233,642

Dennis, Int. Pub. No. WO 9933034 A1

Fischler, Int. Pub. No. WO 0072571 A2

ARKKO, Int. Pub. No. WO 9962036 A1

Nixu, Int. Pub. No. EP 0 848 361 A1

Schweitzer, Int. Pub. No. WO 0197554 A2

Schweitzer, Int. Pub. No. WO 0197186 A2

Wagner, Int. Pub. No. WO 99275556 A2

Connecting with Confidence, by John Stewart. Web Techniques. San Francisco: Apr.

2000. Vol. 5, Iss. 4.

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in

this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** See MPEP

§ 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37

CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE

MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within

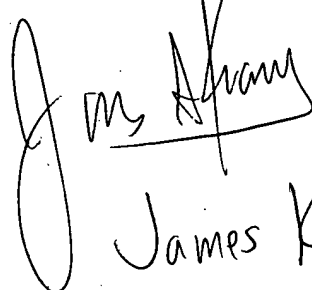TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not

mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the

shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any

extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of

the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later

than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Sara Chandler whose telephone number is 571-272-

1186. The examiner can normally be reached on 8-4:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, James Kramer can be reached on 571-272-6783. The fax phone number

for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for

published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR.

Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only.

For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should

you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic

Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a

USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information

system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

SMC

James Kramer